GILULA, M., inzh.

Problems of joint operations of dump trucks and excavators.
Avt.transp. 35 no.11:7-9 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Dump trucks) (Excavating machinery)

GIRLL, L.D., Cand Tech Sci--(diss) "Study of th[illegible] performance of dump-truck[illegible] in combination with one-shovel [illegible]".

[illegible], 195[illegible], 16 pp with graphs (Min of Hi[illegible] and Spec Educ RSFSR. Mos Motor Vehicle [illegible] Inst), 100 copies (KL,26-58, 109)

GILULA, M.D., inzh.

Economic bases for the selection of the load-carrying capacity of earthmoving dump trucks. Trudy MADI no.24:118-127 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Dump trucks)

RMYSH, A.K.; GILULA, M.D.; OVCHINNIKOV, V.K.; STANKOVSKIY, A.P., inzh., red.; PAKHOMOVA, M.A., red.izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[One scoop excavators with capacities of from 0.15 to 0.3 m^3] Odnokovshovye ekskavatory 0,15-0,3 m^3. Pod red. A.P.Stankovskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 102 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Excavating machinery)

REYSH, A.K.; GILULA, M.D.; OVCHINNIKOV, V.K.; STANKOVSKIY, A.P., inzh., red.; TEL'PUGOVA, N.N., red.izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Single-bucket excavators with 0,5 to 2 m^3 capacity] Odnokovshovye ekskavatory 0,5 - 2 m^3. Pod red. A.P.Stankovskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1959. 147 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Excavating machinery)

GILULA, M.D.

Dump trucks for open pits abroad. Avt.prom. no.6:41-45 Je '60. (Dump trucks) (MIRA 13:8)

88592

12.9160

S/193/60/000/008/018/018
A004/A001

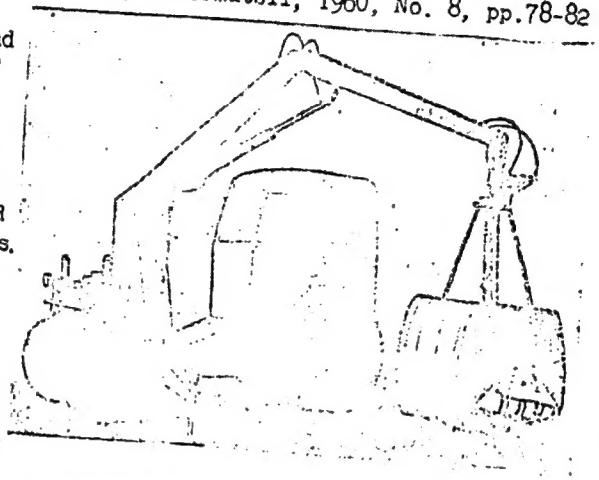
AUTHOR: Gilula, M. D.

TITLE: Self-Propelled Cranes for Loading and Unloading Operations Manufactured in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Poland

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 8, pp.78-82

TEXT: The author enumerates and describes a number of cranes, most of them of the truck-type or built on self-propelled truck chassis, which are being manufactured in the GDR and Poland. He points out that a typical feature of the cranes built in the GDR is an extensive use of hydraulic drives. Thus Figure 1 shows the modernized T-157 hydraulic crane manufactured by the "Rotes Banner" Plant of Agricultural Machines. The crane has a

Figure 1:



Card 1/8

IX

Self-Propelled Cranes for Loading and Unloading Operations Manufactured in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Poland

lifting capacity of 750 kg, a maximum lifting height of 5.5 m, while the boom can rotate through 210°. Instead of a hook the crane can be equipped with a bucket grab for the handling of loose goods or with a clamshell for the loading of round timber. The hydraulic gear-type pump is driven by a twin-cylinder air-cooled diesel engine of 18 hp. The crane has a closed cab for the operator. The crane plant at Sewnitz produces the truck cranes ADK I/5 ("Panther") and ADK III/3 ("Puma"). The former model is shown in Figure 2. This crane has a

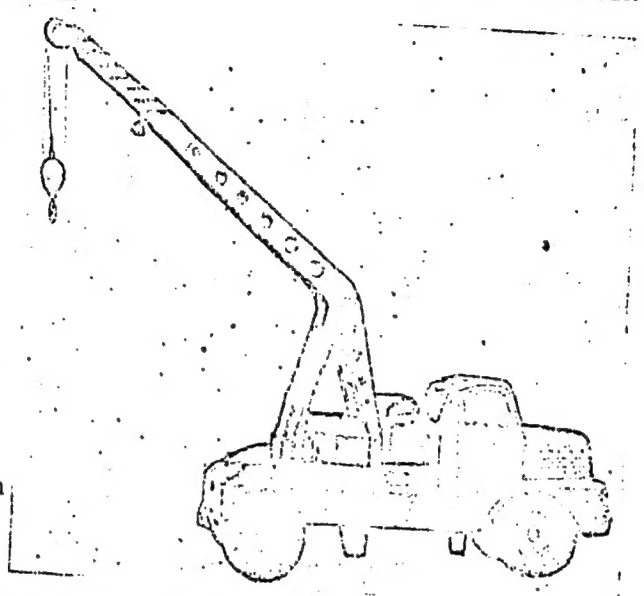


Figure 2:

Card 2/8

S/193/60/000/008/018/018
A004/A001

Self-Propelled Cranes for Loading and Unloading Operations Manufactured in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Poland

lifting capacity of 5 tons. The swivel platform of the crane is mounted on a special truck chassis, which carries also a cab with a double control system. The crane has a mixed electric and hydraulic drive. The boom is hoisted with the aid of two telescope-type elevators. The electric power is produced by a generator driven by the truck diesel engine. The crane boom has a box-like cross section. The boom overhang can be increased by 1.5 m by advancing the end part of the boom by hand. The standard boom of the crane can be replaced by a tower with a jib for operations at multi-storied buildings. It is planned to produce 90 of these cranes in 1960. The full-revolving ADK III/3 autocrane operates without outriggers. Otherwise its design is rather similar to the ADK I/5 model. The maximum reversion radius of the truck chassis is 5.5 m, which gives the crane a great maneuverability. Another autocrane model LDK-5 is being prepared by the Plant im. S. M. Kirov at Leipzig. The design of this crane is based on the SDK-5 rail crane. The LDK-5 crane has a lifting capacity of 5 tons without outriggers, the maximum boom overhang is 4.2 m. The lifting height of the hook over the ground level is 11.5 m, the length of the main boom is 11.5 m. It is driven by a 50 hp engine with the aid of several electromotors. The cranes produced in

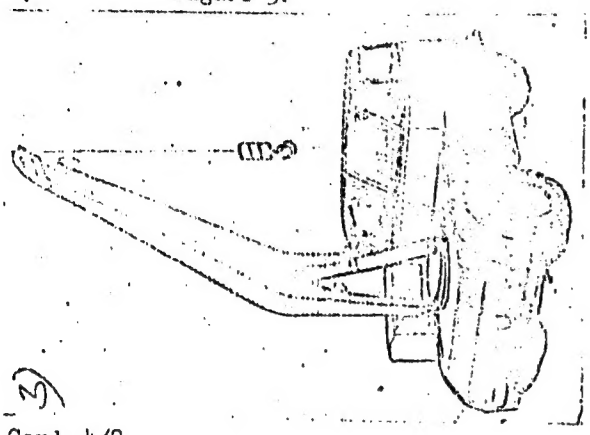
88592

S/193/60/000/008/018/018
A004/A001

Self-Propelled Cranes for Loading and Unloading Operations Manufactured in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Poland

Poland for loading and unloading work are mounted on trucks or special truck chassis. Based on the "Star 20" truck, the HP-3 crane with a lifting capacity of 3 tons is produced (Fig. 4). The outriggers fitted with screw-type lifting jacks completely relieve the wheels and springs of the chassis of any load during the operation of the crane. The crane is not able to transport loads hanging on the hook. All units of the crane are driven by individual electromotors actuated by the truck engine. The electromotors can also be supplied from a 220 v network. The rotation angle of the boom is limited to 270° to exclude the possibility of lifting loads

Figure 3:



Card 4/8

Self-Propelled Cranes for Loading and Unloading Operations Manufactured in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Poland

over the driver's cab. The boom is a welded structure of the bent type made of box-shaped sheet steel. Two self-propelled cranes, models "Pazd 38" and ZS-I, with a lifting capacity of 3 tons each, are mounted on a chassis with pneumatic tires. The full-revolving "Pazd 38" is mounted on a two-axles chassis which is cast of a high-strength aluminum alloy. All crane mechanisms are driven directly from the diesel engine. The crane can be equipped with booms of three different types: straight lattice boom with head piece, a short bent boom or a straight boom for operation with a 0.6 m^3 single-rope bucket. In contrast to the "Pazd 38" model, the ZS-1 crane, shown in Figure 5, has a mixed electromechanical drive,

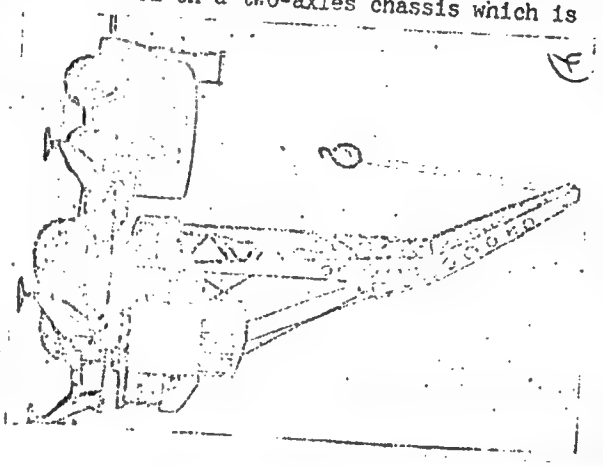


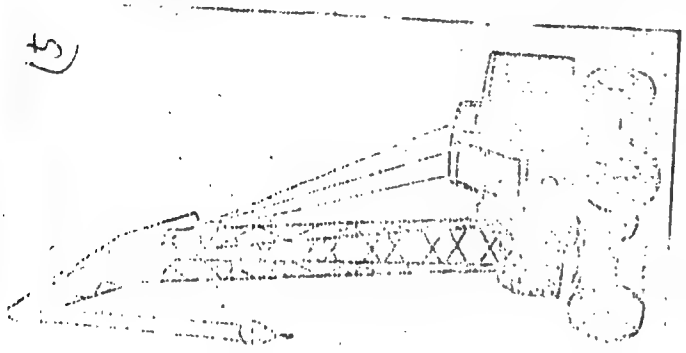
Figure 4:

S/193/60/000/008/018/018
A004/A001

Self-Propelled Cranes for Loading and Unloading Operations Manufactured in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Poland

actuated by the 37 hp S-322 diesel engine. The maximum travel speed amounts to 10 km/hour, the load lift is 7.5 m, the crane weighs 8 tons. Besides the cranes mentioned, a new hydraulic crane, model ZSH-4 with a lifting capacity of 4 tons and a boom overhang of 2.5 m is being produced. The crane is mounted on a truck-type chassis with a 10 hp engine. The maximum travel speed amounts to 22.3 km/hour. Its design is very similar to that of the German ADK I/5 crane. The table presented below gives the technical data of the ADK III/3, ADK I/5, HP-3 and "Pazd 38" cranes.

Figure 5:



Card 6/8

S/193/60/000/008/018/018
A004/A001

Self-Propelled Cranes for Loading and Unloading Operations Manufactured in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Poland

Показатели	ГДР		Польша	
	Краны на шасси автомобильного типа		Кран на шасси грузового автомобиля Нр-3	Кран на пневмоколесном ходу Pzd 38
	АДК III/3	АДК 1,5		
Максимальная грузоподъемность на выносных опорах, т	—	5,0	3,0	—
Максимальный вылет на выносных опорах, м	—	2,2	2,5	—
Максимальная грузоподъемность без выносных опор, т	3	3,9	—	3
Максимальный вылет без выносных опор, м	2,2	2,2	—	2,5
Угол поворота стрелы, град.	360	340	270	360
Скорость подъема груза, м/мин	0—15	7	10	15—30
Продолжительность изменения вылета стрелы, сек	40	50	19	. . .
Скорость передвижения в транспортном положении, км/ч	7,7—45,0	4,4—20,1	. . .	2—6
Скорость передвижения с грузом, км/ч	5,0	5,0	. . .	. . .
Привод механизмов крана	Гидравлический	Электрогидравлический	Электрический	Механический

1 - maximum lifting capacity with outriggers, tons; 2 - maximum overhang with outriggers, m; 3 - maximum lifting capacity without outriggers, tons; 4 - maximum overhang without outriggers, m; 5 - angle of boom rotation, degrees; 6 - load lifting speed, m/min; 7 - time necessary to change boom overhang, seconds;

Card 7/8

88592

S/193/60/000/008/018/018
A004/A001

Self-Propelled Cranes for Loading and Unloading Operations Manufactured in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and Poland

8 - travel speed in transport position, km/h; 9 travel speed with load, km/h; 10 - drive of crane mechanism: a) hydraulic, b) electro-hydraulic, c) electric, d) mechanical; 11 - diesel engine: a) type, b) power, hp, c) rpm; 12 - overall dimensions in transport position, mm: a) length, b) width, c) height; 13 - weight, kg. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, all non-Soviet.

Показатели	ГДР		Польша	
	Краны на шасси автомобильного типа		Кран на шасси грузового автомобиля	Кран на пневмоколесном ходу
	АДк III 3	АДК I 5	HP-3	Pazd 38
Дизель:				
тип				
мощность, л.с.	32	15-1	—	S-62
число оборотов в минуту	52	60	85	22
Габаритные размеры в транспортном положении, мм:	2600	1500	130	1200
длина				
ширина	6500	8200	9000	12930
высота	2400	2600	2350	2620
Вес, кг	2600	3150	3450	3250
	5000	13400	6700	8500

Card 8/8

GILULA, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk

Specialized transportation of loose materials abroad. Avt. prom. 29 no.7:41-42 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Dump trucks)

GILULA, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting comparison indices for construction machinery.
Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no.6:25-26 Je '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

GILUNOVA, N.I.; TSALENCHUK, Ya.P.

Kidney function test in Bright's disease. Terap. arkh. 30 no.3:77-83 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry 1-y terapii (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.S. Vovsi) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(NEPHRITIS, physiology,
kidney funct. test (Rus)

1. GILUT', N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Drying Apparatus - Food

7. Increased productivity of drum-type driers. Mol. prom. 13, no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Febru ry 1953, Unclassified.

8A

A 52

522.56 : 535.511

7454. An interference filter for the study of the sun and its applications. A. B. Severny and A. B. Gilvarg. Izv. Crimean Astrophys. Obs., 4 (No.3) (1949). English Abstr. in Astron. News Lett. (Harvard) (No. 56)(June 30, 1951) In Russian.

Following the work of Lyot, Roberts, Waldmeier, Pettit and Evans, the authors have built an interference-polarization filter of Russian quartz. The optical theory, the practical problem of cutting the quartz and preparing the necessary pieces of polaroid film, the optical tests and the results of observations of prominences are described. The effective width of the filter is 1.8 A. Experiments have also been conducted by crossing the filter with a Fabry etalon. In this manner the background of the sky becomes almost completely black.

Astronomical News Letter

GIL'VARG, A.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

"Method of Orientation of Quartz Crystals by Markings on a Pair of Contact Faces of Acute Rhombohedrons, or a So-Called Priem," Trudy Inst. Krist., No.5, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2

S

21

Experiments in the Preparation of Crystal Plates for Focusing X-Ray Spectrographs. A. B. Gilberg. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 15, Dec., pp. 1482-1486). [In Russian]. After a description of two methods for the orientation of the crystallographic planes of quartz crystals, an account is given of the preparation of crystal plates for use in focusing X-ray spectrographs. It is claimed that plates as thin as 50μ have been prepared by the technique described. s. s.

456.5L8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Interference-Polarization Light Filter for Study of Astrophysics (original text in Russian), A. B. Olinarz and A. B. Severnl; J. Tech. Phys. (USSR) Sep '48 (19-7 Mthly); pp 997-1000; 2 illus.

The principle of obtaining interference pictures in double refracting media is well known. If a flat polarized ray penetrates through a double refracting crystal flake in a direction perpendicular to the optical axis of the crystal, then the resulting variety of motion between the normal and uncommon rays will be equal to $d\Delta\mu$, d = thickness of the crystal flake and $\Delta\mu = \mu_e - \mu_o$ = difference of the refraction indexes of the natural and uncommon rays (double refraction), which, for example, is positive for the quarts, and negative for Iceland spar (doubly refracting spar). If the difference of motion of these rays would be equal to the total number of waves of the incident emission m λ, then, after stabilizing the fluctuation of these rays into one level with the aid of a polarizer, an

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

interference maximum of the intensity will be obtained. If the difference of motion is equal to $(2m+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$, then a minimum intensity (m - total number) will be observed. Thus if white light is used, in the place of spectra, where $\lambda = \frac{1}{m} d\Delta\mu$, will be interference maximums, and where $\lambda = \frac{1}{m} d\Delta\mu$, intensity minimums will be found. The first effort to use an interference-polarization filter made of double refracting layer, having a rate of permeability of about 60 A for the line of D-sodium, were made by Melankholyn and Baranov in 1943; it could, however, not be used for astrophysical purposes since the rate of filtration can not exceed 10 A. This filter developed by the author was arranged in such a way that one of the filtration streaks was centered on the red hydrogen line H_α, $\lambda = 6562.8$ at a temperature of 38°C, and its rate of filtration for this line was around 1 A. This filter consists of eight quarts flakes with the polaroids located between the flakes and on the edges of the block, whose directions of oscillation bisect the angle between the planes of oscillation of the quarts flakes.

(33)

[illegible]-9-201

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2

GIL'VARG, A. B. 175T87

USSR/Physics - Crystals 21 May 50
New Techniques

"Application of Simple Bending of Crystallic Plates in Crystal-Holders to Focusing X-Ray Spectrographs," A. B. Gil'varg

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXII, No 3, pp 489-491

Describes method, different from existing ones, for bending crystallic plates used in X-ray spectrographs, based upon Ye. S. Fedorov's idea that he used in carrying out rulings for "drawing" slanting arcs. Submitted 18 Mar 50 by Acad S. I. Vavilov.

175T87

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

USSR/ Physics - Light filters

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 14/32

Authors : Gillyarov, A. B., and Distler, G. I.

Title : At the Institute of Crystallography

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 25/6, 81-82, June 1955

Abstract : Announcement is made by the Institute of Crystallography on the development of a new interference-polarization light filter suitable for the study of the characteristics of the sun. The filter consists of 10 polarizers and 9 quartz plates of total thickness of 144 mm. Aperture diameter of the filter is 30 mm. Other features of the light-filter are listed.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

USSR/Physics - Interference-polarization light filteration

Card 1/2 Pub. 22 - 9/47

Authors : Gl'yarg, A. B.; Dietler, G. I.; and Makarova, E. A.

Title : Interference-polarization light filter for K-lines of ionized calcium

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR, 100/6, 1067-1068, Feb 21, 1955

Abstract : Announcement is made about the design and construction of the IPSF-3934 interference-polarization light filter for astrophysic investigations of solar spectra. The filter consists of 9 quartz elements and 10 polarizers with a thickness of the last quartz plate of 52.6mm.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Crystallography

Presented by : Academician A. V. Shubnikov, November 11, 1954

Periodical : [illegible] 1067-1068, Feb 21, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 22 - 9/47

Abstract : Tests showed that this filter can also be effectively applied for the study of the chromosphere and prominences. The semi-width of the filter band pass is 0.9 Å. Prominence photos obtained by means of the IPSF-3934 filter are included. Four references: 3 USSR and 1 USA (1949-1953). Graphs; illustrations.

USSR/Fitting Out of Laboratories - Instruments, Their Theory, Construction, and Use, H

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61963

Author: Harbutt, K. I., Vaynshteyn, E. Ye., Gil'varg, A. B., Belyayev, L. M.

Institution: None

Title: New Vacuum X-Ray Spectrograph RSD-2

Original Periodical: Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 1956, 20, No 2, 152-160

Abstract: X-ray spectrometer RSD-2 is designed for X-ray spectra investigations of K-series elements from K to Cu and L-series elements from Ag to Ta, and also for the study of minute structure of emission lines and boundary absorption. Spectrograph parts, high voltage equipment, vacuum assembly and measurement instruments are set up as a single unit. The dismountable, cooled X-ray tube is made as a separate component connected to the central chamber by a bellows and mounted on an arm that rotates around the vertical axis of the

USSR/Fitting Out of Laboratories - Instruments, Their Theory, Construction, and Use, H

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61963

Abstract: central chamber. Angle range of arm rotation and actuation of the tube swinging mechanism are effected by 2 stops with Hg-contacts. Shape of the eccentric of the swinging mechanism is selected in such a manner as to ensure attainment of uniform sensitivity scale on roentgenoscopy. Focussing is effected in RSD-2 by a quartz crystal ground on both sides to a 1,000 mm radius and set in optical contact with cylindrical surface of the glass segment of crystal-holder (radius 500 mm). Discussions of effective surface of reflecting curved crystal 10 x 50 mm. Recording of X-ray spectra is done on motion picture film sensitive to wave length region 2,000-5,000 XE. To facilitate reading of spectra a wave length scale is printed on the film.

Card 2/2

BELYAYEV, L.M; NARBUTT, K.I.; STOLYAROVA, Ye.L.; KONSTANTINOV, I.Ye.; ALEKSEYEV, V.A.; GIL'VARG, A.B.; SMIRNOVA, I.S.

Using luminescent counters for recording X-ray spectra. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 20 no.7:801-808 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1.Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR, Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.

(X-ray spectroscopy)

S/070/61/006/001/007/011
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Belyayev, L.M., Gil'varg, A.B. and Panova, V.P.

TITLE: CsI(Tl) Scintillators for the Recording of α-Particles

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.1, pp.133-135

TEXT: J. C. Robertson and A. Ward (Ref.1) have reported a CsI(Tl) α-particle detector having a low γ-ray sensitivity. Other similar detectors have been reported by M. L. Halbert (Ref.2) and H. Knoepfel et al. (Ref.3). The present authors have investigated the properties of CsI(Tl) crystals having diameters between 30 and 55 mm. Commercially available CsI(Tl) crystals having a resolution of less than 14 to 15% at the Cs^{137} photopeak were selected. Thin CsI(Tl) scintillators were prepared as follows. One end of the crystal was polished and attached to a plane-parallel glass plate 2 mm thick with the aid of Canada balsam. The glass plate had a diameter slightly greater than the diameter of the crystal. This was done because, owing to the plasticity of the CsI crystal, it is important to prepare from it a plane-parallel plate having a thickness of less than 2 to 1.5 mm. Next, using a special saw, a piece of the crystal was removed so that a plate 1.5 to 2 mm thick remained on the glass support. Since the state of the surface has an

important effect on the scintillation properties of the crystal, particular attention was paid to the purity of the surface and to the degree to which it was polished. The present authors have used emergy paper M-28 and M-10 attached to rotating metal discs and cerium oxide on a rotating ebonite disc covered by natural silk slightly moistened with ethyl glycol (A. E. Souch and D R.Sweetman, Ref.5). The characteristics of the CsI(Tl) crystals were measured using a single-channel kicksorter and specially selected photomultipliers of types ФЭУ-24 (FEU-24) and ФЭУ-29 (FEU-29). It was found that different responses are obtained at different points on the surface of the crystal. Fig.1 shows the Am^{241} α-particle line obtained at different points on the surface of a 4 cm diameter scintillator. The numbers refer to different points on the crystal surface, as indicated in the circle on the left-hand side (Fig.1a). Fig.1b shows the response for a ground (1) and polished (2) surface. Scintillators with polished surfaces have better characteristics. Table 3 gives the scintillation characteristics of these crystals.

Acknowledgments are made to G. F. Dobrzhanskiy who supplied the CsI(Tl) crystals. 50 and 55 mm in diameter. There are 3 tables, 1 figure and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

CsI(Tl) Scintillators .....

S/070/61/006/001/007/011
E032/E514

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1960

Table 3

Diameter of crystal, mm	Relative light output	Resolution of the Am^{241} α-line, %
30	100	5
30	109-111	3.5-4
40	98-109	4-4.5
50	88-91	5.5-6.3
55	88-94	5.2-6.3

Card 3/4

CsI(Tl) Scintillators .....

S/070/61/006/001/007/011
E032/E514

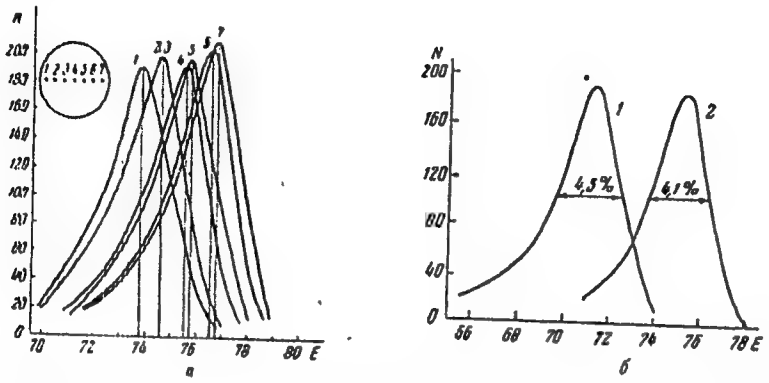


Рис. 1. Спектральное разрешение α-линии Am^{241} различными точками сцинтиллятора диаметром 40 мм (а) и шлифованным (1) и полированным (2) сцинтиллятором (б).

Fig.1

Card 4/4

S/089/61/010/005/006/015
B102/B214

21.5200

AUTHORS: Belyayev, L. M., Gil'varg, A. B., Panova, V. P.

TITLE: CsI(Tl) scintillators for the recording of α-particles

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1961, 502-503

TEXT: The authors investigated the possibility of preparing large CsI(Tl) crystals for scintillators 30-55 mm in diameter with high resolution for the purpose of α-particle detection and spectrometry. The CsI(Tl) crystals prepared in the Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AS USSR) as well as industrially manufactured crystals were used for the preparation of thin scintillators. The carefully polished thin crystal plates were glued to 1.5-2 mm thick glass bases. The characteristics of the CsI(Tl) scintillators were taken by the help of a one channel scintillation spectrometer with the photomultipliers of the type ФЭУ-24 (FEU-24) and ФЭУ-29 (FEU-29). For scintillators of thickness 0.4 and 0.2 mm with diameters 30, 40, 50, and 55 mm spectral resolutions of 14-22 % (FEU-24) and 11-18 % (FEU-29) were obtained on excitation with alpha particles of Pu^{239}. The alpha radiation used was monochromatic up to ± 5 %.

Card 1/3

CsI(Tl) scintillators for the recording... S/089/61/010/005/006/015
B102/B214

The degree of inhomogeneity of the system scintillator - photomultiplier was investigated by means of a moving alpha source Am^{241}. On displacing the source from the center to the periphery there resulted a decrease in the amplitude of the alpha peak by 30 % and a corresponding deterioration in resolution. The inhomogeneity is due to the inhomogeneous distribution of the activator in the alkali halide and it exhibits itself in a dependence of the light yield at the place where the alpha particle appears. In the scintillators discussed here it does not amount to more than 4% which corresponds to a fluctuation of the spectral resolution by 0.4-0.5 %. An investigation of the difference of sensitivity in the different parts of the photocathode of FEU-29 showed that at a distance of 15 mm from the center of the photocathode the Am^{241} alpha peak undergoes an amplitude decrease of 25-30 %. That means that the inhomogeneity of the photocathode of the photomultiplier is the principal cause of the error appearing in the photometric measurement. In all 14 thin CsI(Tl) scintillators 30-55 mm in diameter were prepared. The following results are obtained for central excitation by Am^{241} alpha radiation when the source diameter was 3 mm:

Card 2/3

Diameter of the source in mm	Spectral resolution for Am^{241} alpha particles, %
30	3.5-4.0
40	4.0-4.5
50	5.5-6.3
55	5.2-6.3

The spectrometric parameters of the scintillators depend on the thickness of the crystal and the surface treatment. When the thickness changes from 2 to 0.2 mm (for 30 mm diameter) the resolution is improved from 4.2 to 3.5 %. By polishing the cut surface the resolution could be brought to 4.1 % from 4.5 % and the yield of light increased by 5 %. There are 1 figure and 6 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: I. Robertson, A. Ward. Proc. Phys. Soc., 73, No. 3, 523 (1959); M. Halbert. Phys. Rev., 107, No. 3, 647 (1957).

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1960

Card 3/3

S/048/62/026/003/010/015
B142/B104

AUTHORS: Blokhin, M. A., Gil'varg, A. B., Nikiforov, I. Ya., and Sachenko, V. P.

TITLE: Two-crystal X-ray spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 3, 1962, 397 - 404

TEXT: The adjustment of the new spectrometer is comparatively simple and takes only a few hours. The crystals can be taken out of the apparatus without disturbing the adjustment. The distance between the rotating axes of the crystals is 100 mm. The focus of the X-ray tube is 300 mm distant from the rotating axis of the first crystal. The distance of the rotating axis of the second crystal from the window of the Geiger counter is 100 mm. The second crystal can be rotated by $\pm$ 1.5° from the middle position reading accuracy 0.01°). The spectrometer is not adjusted by means of the crystals but by glass plates. After adjustment, the crystals are inserted to determine the $CuK\alpha_1$ - line and the angle between crystal surface and lattice planes. Eight horizontal plates were built into the collimator to reduce

Two-crystal X-ray spectrometer

the vertical scattering of the beam to a minimum and yet to obtain high radiation intensities. A beryllium plate inserted between the collimator and the first crystal is to eliminate the focus drift and the effect of feeding-voltage fluctuations. It was difficult to choose the suitable crystals since extreme optical uniformity is required, and the angle between crystal surface and lattice planes shall be as small as possible. Its maximum was 105". Plates parallel to $(10\bar{1}0)$ and $(11\bar{2}0)$ were cut from various quartz crystals and investigated after etching. The purity of the two crystals is determined by the width of the reflection curves. The quality of the plates is estimated from the shadows produced by deviations of the refractive indices. A final examination carried out by means of a polarization system indicates optical inequality of the plates by bright spots. There are 6 figures and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The two English-language references are: L. G. Parrat, Rev. Scient. Instrum. 5, no. 11, 113 (1934); Rev. Scient. Instrum., 6, no. 5, 113 (1935).

ACCESSION NR: AP3000791 S/0070/63/008/003/0482/0483

AUTHOR: Bakayev, I. M.; Vlokh, O. G.; Gil'varg, A. B.; Dobrzhanskiy, G. F.; Kotesov, G. B.; Shamburov, V. A.; Shuvalov, Ye. A.

TITLE: Linear electrooptical effect in crystals of hexamethylenetetramine (urotropin) C sub 6 H sub 12 N sub 4

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 482-483

TOPIC TAGS: hexamethylenetetramine, urotropin, electrooptical effect, ZnS, CuCl, electrooptical constant

ABSTRACT: This study was undertaken because the only two commonly employed crystals with sufficient electrooptical effect for practical use (ZnS and CuCl) are generally of unsatisfactory quality or are difficult to obtain. The authors obtained hexamethylenetetramine by sublimation in a vacuum and found it to form well-developed rhombic dodecahedrons. In polarized light the specimens exhibit a dark cross in the middle of the field and a black border about the edge, with four light areas in the centers of the four quadrants. When an electrical field was impressed at right angles to the direction of light propagation, voltages up to 10 kv, the light patches became dark and the dark areas lightened. This effect proved to be linear, the change depending on the applied voltage. Because of this

Card 1/2

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L 12816-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000791

linear effect it was impossible to determine precisely the electrooptical constant. A preliminary approximation was made, however, by measuring total transmission when the crystal was between crossed polarizing plates and by comparing this value with the voltage applied. Similar measurements were made through the central part of the dark cross. Results show hexamethylenetetramine to be as satisfactory as previously used material. It also has two other pass bands in the infrared region of the spectrum. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Feb63 DATE ACQ: 21Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OO NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 1[illegible]-65 EEC(b)-2/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/T Pi-4/Pz-6 IJP(c) CC/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5008473 S/0070/65/010/002/0252/0255

AUTHOR: Belyayev, L. M.; Krasil'nikov, V. A.; Lyamov, V. Ye.; Panova, V. P.; Sil'vestrova, I. M.; Smirnov, S. P.; Gil'varg, A. B.

TITLE: Interaction of ultrasonic waves with conduction electrons in cadmium sulfide

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 252-255

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, ultrasonic wave, photoconductivity

ABSTRACT: The strong interaction of conduction electrons with acoustic waves along definite crystallographic axes in CdS, together with the photoconductivity of this semiconductor material, which facilitates changing the electron concentration, make cadmium sulfide an excellent material for studying the interaction of ultrasonic waves with conduction electrons. These interactions take the form of attenuation, amplification or modulation of the ultrasonic wave, a change in the voltage-current characteristics of the crystal in a strong electric field, or an electroacoustic effect. All these effects were studied in CdS crystals grown from a melt. The specimens were cut into bars 4 × 6 × 7-8 mm. The hexagonal axis of the crystal was oriented both parallel with and perpendicular to the long dimension of the bar. Dark conduction was 10^{-10}-10^{-8} $\Omega \cdot cm^{-1}$. Illumination reduces the conductivity to

L 44154-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008473

10^{-4}-5-10^{-3} $\Omega \cdot cm^{-1}$. The ends of the specimens were coated with indium by vacuum deposition. It was found that the maximum change in elasticity and in the damping constant takes place at maximum photosensitivity. Amplification of ultrasonic pulses was observed in some specimens when measuring attenuation with the application of an external electric field. The amplification amounted to 2.5-3 db/mm for a frequency of 24 Mc and a field strength of 1200 v/cm. Voltage-current characteristics show a deviation from linearity (current saturation) when the drift rate of the electrons is greater than the speed of the transverse or longitudinal ultrasonic waves (depending on the orientation of the specimen). Nonlinearity increases with the conductivity of the crystal. Drift mobility was found to be 130-150 $cm^2/v \cdot sec$. The sign of the electroacoustic emf corresponds to n-type conductivity in CdS. The pulse amplitude of the acoustic emf is on the order of dozens of millivolts. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EP

Card 2/3

L 16240-66 EWT(m)/EWT(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AT6002258 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/2564/65/006/000/0255/0260

AUTHOR: Belyayev, L.M.; Gil'varg, A.B.; Panova, V.P.; Sil'vestrova, I.M.; Smirnov, S.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Growing of CdS crystals from a melt and study of their properties [Paper presented at the Third Conference on Crystal Growing held in Moscow from 18 to 25 November, 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 6, 1965, 255-260

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, crystal growing, photoconductivity, piezoelectric property, zone melting, photosensitivity, crystal defect, dark current, volt ampere characteristic

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the apparatus and methods for growing crystals of type $A^{II}B^{VI}$ from a melt at high pressure, and deals with a study of the photoelectric, piezoelectric, and other properties of the CdS crystal. The apparatus, the diagrams of which are given, made it possible to carry out the growing from the melt under pressure both by the method of directional removal of heat and by the method of zone melting.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6002258

5

The CdS crystals possessed photoconductivity in the 540 — 800 mμ range. A shift of the photosensitivity region toward longer wavelengths indicated the presence of a substantial concentration of defects and possible copper impurities. The difference of dark conductivity (10^{-7} — 10^{-10} ohm^{-1} cm^{-1}) indicated that individual crystals and various portions of one and the same crystal were inhomogeneous. The volt-ampere characteristic of the dark current and photocurrent of a crystal were measured, and the piezoelectric moduli and elastic constants were measured by resonance methods. Authors thank V.A. Demin, K.I. Gusenkova, A.V. Podlesskaya, F.I. Dmitriyeva, and V.F. Miuskova for assistance in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table."

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 013

L 09383-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AR6033775 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/A051/A051

AUTHOR: Belyayev, L. M.; Gil'varg, A. B.; Panova, V. P.; Sil'vestrova, I. M.; Smirnov, S. P.

TITLE: Growing cadmium sulfide crystals from the melt and an investigation of their properties

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7A435

REF SOURCE: Sb. Nekotoryye vopr. vzaimodeystviya ul'trazvuk. voln. s elektronami provodim. V kristallakh, M., 1965, 33-46

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, cadmium sulfide, melt, cadmium sulfide monocrystal, photoconductivity, visible region, dark current, piezoelectric modulus, elastic modulus

ABSTRACT: A description is given of apparatus for growing large crystals of the $A^{II}B^{VI}$ type from the melt under pressure, both by the method of controlled heat removal and the method of zone refining. The working space is heated by using a resistance furnace or high-frequency current. Cadmium sulfide monocrystals are

Card 1/2

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L 09383-67

ACC NR: AR6033775

obtained and measurements were made of their photoelectric and optical properties (spectral photoconductivity curves, transmission spectrum in the visible region, dark current volt-ampere characteristics, lux-ampere characteristics) and piezoelectric moduli and elastic moduli at a constant field intensity and constant inductance. The results were found to be in good agreement with published data on crystals grown from the gas phase. However, the monocrystals obtained from melt are found to be less homogeneous. See also Ref. Zh. Fiz. 1966, 5A553. L. Rashkovich. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2 mlf

Approved For Release: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation:

Source: Bratislava, Farmaceuticky Obzor, Vol XXX, No 5, 1961, pp 151-156.

Data: "Aesthetic aspects of Pharmacies."

Authors: Gilwann, M., Chair of Industrial Buildings, FS /presumably Fakulta stavebni; Faculty of Building/, Institute of Technology (Katedra prumyslovych staveb FS Vysoke uceni technicke), Brno.

SMECKA, V., Chair of Pharmacy Management, FF /Farmeceuticka fakulta Faculty of Pharmacy/, Comenius University (Katedra lekarenskeho provozu FF Komenskeho university), Bratislava

306

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

Wine and Wine Making

Continuous fermentation method in primary wine making
Vin. SSSR 13, No. 3, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953, Uncl.

GILYADOV, M.G.

Studying the continuous must fermentation process in single-vat columns. Trudy TSentr.nauch.-issl.inst.piv.,bezalk.i vin.prom. no.11:143-145 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

5(2)

AUTHORS: Petrov, D. A., Butov, V. A., Gil'yadova, N. G. SOV/78-4-9-6/44

TITLE: New Chemical Methods for the Preparation of Antimony of High Purity

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 9, pp 1970-1973 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Antimony of high purity is required for the preparation of antimony compounds with good semiconductor properties. The usual chemical method of purification with subsequent reduction (Refs 1, 2) has the disadvantage, that impurities from side-reactions and apparatus are always contained in the product owing to the many operations to be performed. In this paper the preparation of antimony by thermal decomposition of stibene is described. The thermal decomposition of tributyl stibine is to be reported in a later paper. SbH_3 was obtained by reduction of a HCl solution of $SbCl_3$ by means of magnesium. Synthesis of stibine, purification, and thermal decomposition were effected in one apparatus. This apparatus is shown in figure 1. The most favorable conditions for the reaction were found to be the following: a rate of flow

Card 1/3

New Chemical Methods for the Preparation of Antimony of High Purity

14 ml/min.cm^2 for the antimony trichloride solution to pass thru the ice cooled reaction vessel, which was filled with magnesium, and a thermal reaction zone (quartz tube in an electric resistance furnace) of 90 mm length. The grain of the magnesium metal is of no consequence, must not, however, be too fine, as Mg powder is carried over in this case. In figure 2 the yield in SbH_3 and the Mg requirement are given as a function of the concentration of the $SbCl_3$ solution, and figure 3 shows the dependence of these values on the HCl concentration. Under the above conditions a 26% yield was attained. The metallic antimony thus obtained consisted of variously formed crystals (dendrites and face crystals) and fused grains. Spectroscopic analysis revealed the absence of Cu, Al, and Ag and a content of Fe, Si, and Mg of the magnitude of 10^{-4}%. These impurities probably are formed by drops of the reaction mixture carried over with the gas current and the quartz tube. They could be avoided by a second purification of SbH_3 involving condensation and subsequent vaporization in a pure hydrogen current, as well as an additional purification of the initial substances together with the application

New Chemical Methods for the Preparation of Antimony of High Purity

of high quality quartz glass. The tendency of SbH_3 to explode in presence of oxygen is pointed out. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1958

GIL'YARDI, Nikodim Fedorovich. MITICHKINA, A.P., redaktor; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Over the icy sea; story of the Soviet flyer Boris Safonov] Nad morem studenym; povest' o sovetskom letchike Borise Safronove. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1957. 302 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Safonov, Boris Feoktistovich)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

GILYAREVSKIY, R. S.

"Bibliographical Entry as an Element of Information."

report presented at the Conference on Information Handling, Machine Translation and automatic reading of Texts, sponsored by Inst. of Sci. and Technical Information, Moscow, January 1961.

GILYAREVSKIY, R.S.

[Conference on the processing of information, machine translation and automatic reading of material; papers] Doklady Konferentsii po obrabotke informatsii, mashinnomu perevodu i avtomaticheskomu chteniiu teksta. Moskva, Akad. nauk SSSR. No.6. 1961. 10 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Konferentsiya po obrabotke informatsii, mashinnomu perevodu i avtomaticheskomu chteniyu teksta.
(Information theory--Congresses)

MIKHAYLOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; CHERNYY, Arkadiy Ivanovich; GIYAREVSKIY, Rudnhero Sergeyevich

[Principles of scientific information] Osnovy nauchnoi informatsii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 654 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

GILYAREVSKIY, S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Mister X in the bulletin. Izobr.i rats. no.1:39 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kostromskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A.; YUR'YEVSKAYA, O.V.

Effect of balanced physical stress on some physical properties of the blood in hypertension. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz. kul't. no.3:34-37 Jl-S '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz gospital'noy i propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (dir. kliniki--deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye. M. Tareyev)

(HYPERTENSION, blood in
phys. properties, eff. of dosed phys. effort.)
(BLOOD, in various diseases
hypertension, eff. of dosed phys. effort on phys. properties)
(EXERCISE THERAPY, in various diseases
hypertension, eff. of various doses on phys. properties on blood)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A.

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A.

[Endocarditis] Endokardity. Izd. 2. Moskva, Medgiz, 1951 112 p.
(Endocarditis) (MLRA 7:5)

1. GILYAREVSKIY, S. A., Prof.

2. USSR (600)

4. Konchalovskii, Maksim Petrovich, 1875-1942

7. Tenth anniversary of the death of Maksim Petrovich Konchalovskiy. Sov.med No. 12 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

CITYAI[illegible]
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

O Diagnostike (Of Diagnostics) Moskva, Medgiz, [illegible].

117 p.
Bibliographical Footnotes.

Sc: [illegible]
6[illegible]
.[illegible]

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A., professor.

Prophylactic tasks of a therapeutist. Sov.zdrav. 13 no.2:11-16 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Medicine, Preventive)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A.

OSIPOV, I., professor; KOPNIN, P.

"Diagnosis." S.A.Giliarevskii. Reviewed by I.Osipov, P.Kopnin. Sov.med. 18 no.5:45-47 My '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Diagnosis) (Giliarevskii, S.A.)

GILYAREVSKIY, S. A.

Endocarditis Izd. 3. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 116 p.

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A., professor

Prevention of heart failure. Zdorov'e 2 no.11:4-6 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(HEART--VALVES--DISEASES)

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A., professor

"The common cold" by G.S.Dem'ianov. Reviewed by S.A.Gilyarevskii. Sov.med. 20 no.12:77-79 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(COLD (DISEASE)) (DEM'IANOV, G.S.)

GIL'AREVSKIY, S.A., professor (Moskva)

Debatable questions on the clinical aspects of lingering septic endocarditis. Klin.med. 34 no.10:84-87 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(ENDOCARDITIS, BACTERIAL,
clin. aspects)

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A., professor

Role of clinical education in training specialists in prophylaxis.
Gig. i san. 22 no.1:58-62 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz terapevticheskoy kliniki sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE, education,
in Russia (Rus))

GILYAREVSKIY, S. A.; IZRAEL'SON, Z. I. (Moskva)

Basic problems concerning the organization and presentation of an occupational diseases course at the Sechenov First Moscow Medical Institute. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 5 no.7:2-6 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(MEDICINE—STUDY AND TEACHING)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A., prof.

How to prevent rheumatic fever. Zdorov'e 7 no. 2:12-13 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

VOLYNSKIY, Z.M., prof.; GILYAREVSKIY, S.A., prof.;
GERTER, A.I., prof.; DEMIN, A.A., prof.; ZELENIN, V.F., prof.;
ISTAMANOVA, T.S., prof.; KEDROV, A.A., prof.; MESHALKIN, Ye.N.,
prof.; KEDROV, A.A., prof.; MESHALKIN, Ye.N., prof.; SAVITSKIY,
N.N., prof.; FOGEL'SON, L.I., prof.; KHVILIVITSKAYA, M.I., prof.;
LUKOMSKIY, P.Ye., prof., red. toma; MYASNIKOV, A.L., prof., otv.
red.; TAREYEV, Ye.M., prof., zam. otv. red.; BAGDASAROV, A.A.,
prof.[deceased], red.; BARANOV, V.G., prof., red.; VOVSI, M.S.,
prof., red.[deceased]; IVANOV, V.N., prof., red.[deceased];
KURSHAKOV, N.A., prof., red.; MOLCHANOV, N.S., prof., red.;
NESTEROV, A.N., prof., red.; SPERANSKIY, I.I., prof., red.
[deceased]; ZAMYSLOVA, K.N., prof., red.; PERCHIKOVA, G.Ye.,
kand. med. nauk, red.; ERINA, Ye.V., kand. med. nauk, red.;
LYUDKOVSKAYA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Multivolume manual on internal diseases]Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo
po vnutrennim boleznism. Otv. red. A.L.Miasnikov. Moskva,
Medgiz. Vol.1. [Diseases of the cardiovascular system]Bolezni
serdechno-sosudistoi sistemy. Red. toma: P.E.Lukomskii i N.N.
Savitskii. 1962. 686 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Continued on next card)

OKLYAREVSKIY, S.A., prof.; ANDROSOVA, S.O.

Late complications following mitral commissurotomy. Terap.arkh. no.6:78-83 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey terapii i professional'nykh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M. Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova i 24-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.P. Uspenskiy).
(MITRAL VALVE—SURGERY)

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A., prof.; TARASOV, K.Ya., kand. filosofskikh nauk

Problem of causality in medicine; concerning I.V.Davydovskii's monograph. Sovet. med. 27 no.9:138-143 S'63 (MIRA 17:2)

ILYAREVSKIY, S.A., prof.; KASPAROV, A.A., dotsent, [illegible] N.P.

Vibration disease. Trudy 1-go MMI 28:160-170 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

GILYAREVSKIY, Sergey Aleksandrovich; ARTEM'YEV, S.G., red.

[Propedeutics in internal diseases] Propedevtika vnutrennikh boleznei. 2. izd., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 346 p. (MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2"

GILZAREVSKI, S.A., prof. (Moskva) [illegible] (Moskva) [illegible]
S.G. (Moskva)

Late [illegible]dynamic changes following mitral commissurotomy. Sov. med. 28 no.1:[illegible] Ja '64. (MIRA 28:5)

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A., prof.

Lenin's theory of perception and the methodology of diagnosis.
Trudy 1-go MMI 37:8-13 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

[illegible], K.Ye., [illegible]

[illegible] and objective elements in diagnosis. [illegible] MMI [illegible] '65.

[illegible] substance of modern morphological diagnosis. Ibid.:21-30

[illegible]

(MIRA 18:8)

SMIRNOV, O.Ya.; GILYAREVSKIY, S.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; UKHANOV, [illegible], nauchnyy sotrudnik

Modernized driving of tentering and drying machines. Tekst. prom. 25 no.4:67-69 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdelochnogo proizvodstva l'nokombinata imeni V.I. Lenina (for Smirnov). 2. Kostromskoy tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Gil'yarevskiy, Ukhanov).

GILYAREVSKIY, S.V.

Easily dismountable spindle for ring spinners and twisters. Biul.-tekh.-ekom.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 16 no.4:53-55 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Textile machinery)

GILYAREVSKIY, S.V.

The DEM-1 differential mechanism for drying and tentering units. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.8:36-37 Ag '64.

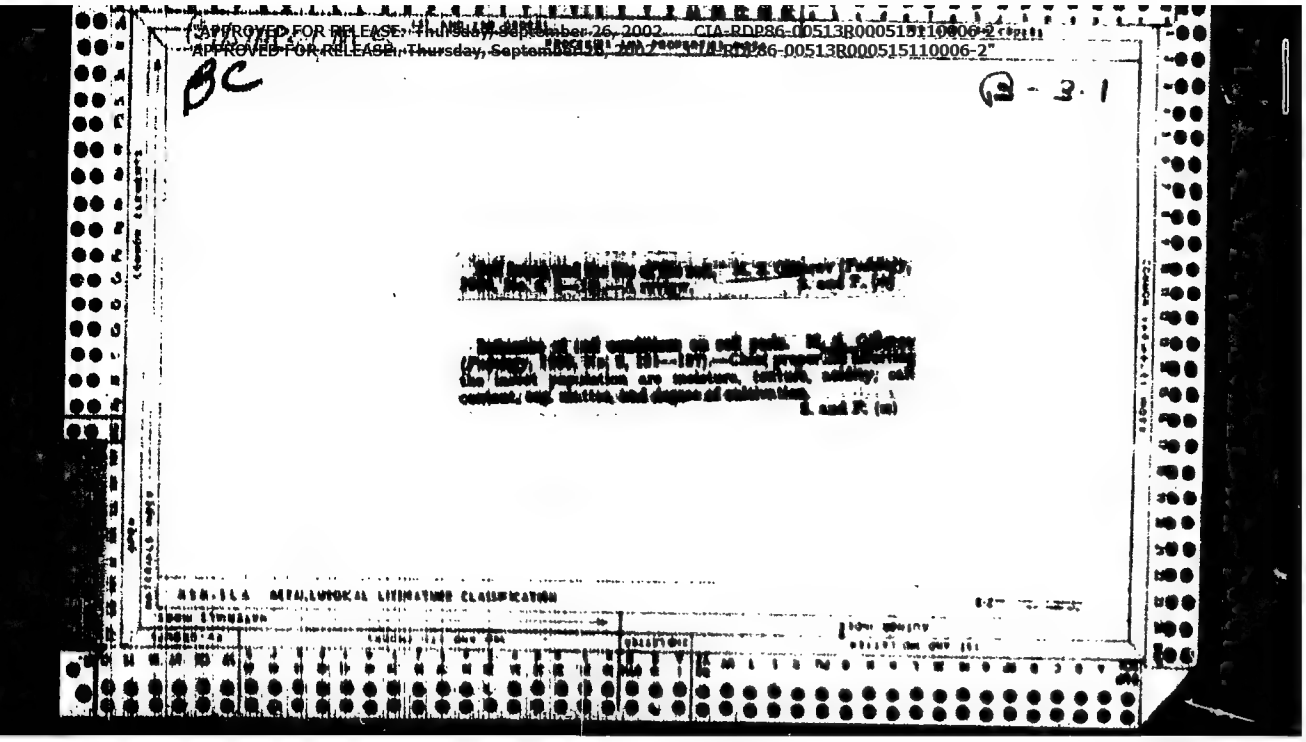
(MIRA 17:12)

GILYAROV, A.M.

Vertical distribution of plankton rotatorians (Rotatoria) in Lake Bol'shoye Yeremeevskoye (Velikiy Island, Kandalaksha Bay of the White Sea). Zool. zhur. 44 no.5:688-692 '65.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110006-2



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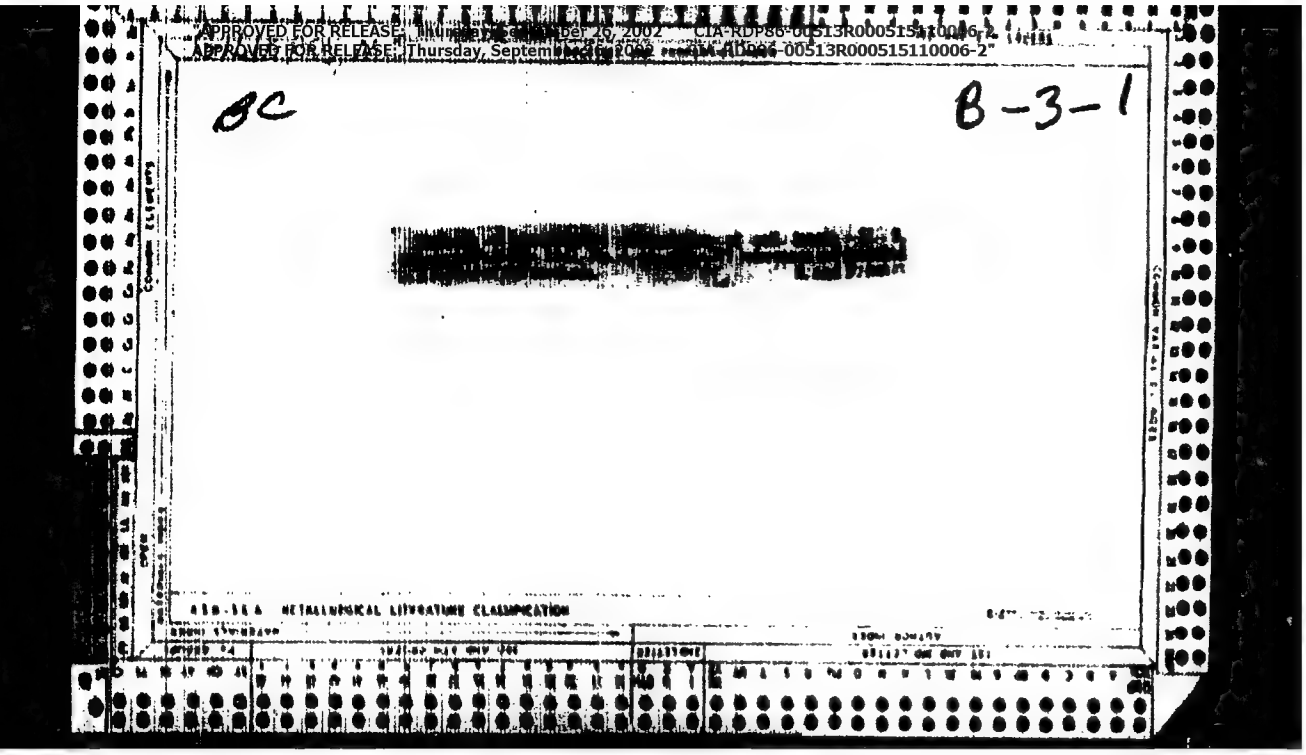
[redacted]



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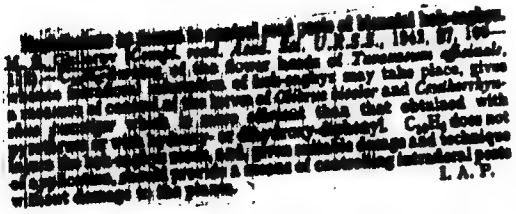

L. A. P.

S. C. 4 [illegible] Planting

Entomological value of the preceding crop for kok-saghiz plantings. M. S. GUILJAROV (Proc. Lenin Acad. Agric. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1943, No. 3, 23 ? ; Hort. Abs., 1946, 16, 110).—Kok-saghiz is very sensitive to injury from soil organisms, particularly wireworm. It has been generally recommended that kok-saghiz should follow clover in the crop rotation, but it has been pointed out that the clover crop increases the number of wireworms in the soil. Experiments carried out by the author showed that when clover came into the rotation the number of wireworms and the damage to kok-saghiz were higher than when clover was omitted

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PA 58T64

USSR/Medicine - Soil Jan 1947
Medicine - Fungi

"Distribution of Mold, Root Systems and Soil Invertebrates in the Soil of the Nut Forests of the Fergana Mountain Range," M. S. Gilyarov, Inst Evolutional Morph imeni A. N. Severtsov, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LV, No 1

Describes research on section of a nut (Juglandetum) forest having dense growth with predominance of nut trees type Impatiens Parviflora and Geranium and grass type Brachypodium Silvaticum. Submitted by Academician V. N. Sukachev, 5 Aug 1946.

58T64

USSR/Medicine - Insects
Medicine - Evolution

21 Mar 1948

51T38

"Change of Living Conditions in the Evolution of the Main Groups of Chilopoda Polypodia," M. S. Gilyarov, Lab Invertebrates, Inst Evolutionary Morphol imeni A. N. Severtsov, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 9

Soil can be considered to be the transfer medium from amphibious form of life to terrestrial form of life. Among terrestrial members, closest relation to the soil found in the polypodia. Studies permit discernment of the basic tendencies in the evolution of polypodia, also observed in the process of formation of

51T38

USSR/Medicine - Insects (Contd) 21 Mar 1948

the complex characteristics of insects. Briefly describes this phenomenon. Submitted by Academician I. I. Shmal'gauzen, 28 Jan 1948.

51T38